The child died the 5th inſtant. I have preſerved the ſubſtance at my houſe in Mark-lane.

Feb. 6, 1755. Richard Guy, *Surgeon.*

X. *Extracts of Two Letters from Mr.* James Latterman, *Student in Phyſic and Surgery, to Dr.* Schloſſer, *now reſiding in* London, *concerning the Effects of the Agaric of the Oak, after ſome of the moſt capital Operations in Surgery. To which are added, Some remarkable Experiments made upon the Arteries of Horſes, with the Powder of the* Lycoperdon, *or* Lupi Crepitus; *by Monſieur* La Foſſe, *Farrier to the King of* France. *Communicated by Mr.* Joſeph Warner, *F. R. S. Surgeon of* Guy's *Hoſpital.*

Extract of the Firſt Letter, dated at Paris, January 15, 1755.

Read Feb. 13. 1755. DR. Latterman informs Dr. Schloſſer of his having made application to Monſieur Andouillet, Monſieur Moreau, and to many other ſurgeons of note, to know upon what ſubjects, and how often, they have made uſe of the agaric of of the oak. Monſieur Andouillet informs Dr. Latterman,

terman, that he had applied it after ſix amputations, and ſucceſsfully; three times after amputations of legs above knee; and three times after amputations of legs below the knee.

Monſieur Moreau, ſurgeon to the Hotel Dieu, informs Dr. Latterman, that he had applied the agaric of the oak, after ſeveral amputations of legs below the knee, and after ſeveral amputations of the arm both above and below the elbow, and every time with ſucceſs: that their method of applying it is by placing pieces of the agaric upon the mouths of the veſſels, and upon them doſſils of lint.

Extract of the Second Letter, dated at Paris, February 5, 1755.

Read Feb. 13, 1755. DR. Latterman informs Dr. Schloſſer, that Monſieur Andouillet, ſurgeon of the Charitè, has lately amputated a leg above the knee. He applied the agaric of the oak in the uſual manner, and no bleeding at all has ſince happened. Two days after the operation, the Doctor ſaw him remove the dreſſings, and the whole of the agaric: the mouths of the veſſels appeared quite cloſed, and he made no farther uſe of the agaric to the wound. The patient has a fair proſpect of doing well; and the wound appears properly digeſted.

Dr. Latterman then proceeds to give Dr. Schloſſer an account of ſome experiments made upon the principal arteries of horſes, after being divided. Dr. Latterman obſerves, that the virtues of the powder of the lycoperdon, or the lupi crepitus, have been

been known for ſome time; but that Monſieur la Foſſe has made them more conſpicuous by his experiments. His firſt obſervation is this, that, upon applying it upon the mouths of the largeſt arteries, when divided, the bleeding has ceaſed in a few minutes, and that the mouths of the divided arteries have healed up without any farther diſcharge. His ſecond obſervation is, that in twenty-four hours after the application of this powder, a thin pellicle or ſkin is formed upon the mouths of the divided arteries, and that within the veſſels is found a ſmall plug of congealed blood. His third obſervation is, that the pulſation of the artery is to be ſeen in a very diſtinct manner at the extremities of the veſſels. His fourth obſervation is this, that the coagulated blood is of a conical figure, whoſe baſis is at the mouth of the veſſel, and its apex in an oppoſite direction.

Dr. Latterman ſays, that all theſe curious experiments have been verified by the commiſſaries of the Academy of Sciences, who, upon obſervation, have found them all agreeable to truth.

XI. *A Letter from* James Parſons, *M. D. F. R. S. to* Thomas Birch, *D. D. Secret. R. S. concerning the Uſe of* Lycoperdon, *in ſtopping Blood after Amputations.*

SIR, London, Feb. 13, 1755.

Read Feb. 13, 1755. THE laudable endeavours of ſeveral gentlemen of our learned Society, as well as of Paris, have been exerted ſtrenuouſly